## RANDOM CLIPPINGS.

IT costs \$10,075 to build a good eighty-ton gun.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD thinks 250 students as many as can be properly educated in one college.

PROF. MOMMSEN is hard at work restoring the valuable manuscripts partially destroyed last year by a fire in his library.

THE dake of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will not attend the marriage of his niece, the Princess Beatrice. He considers it to be a flagrant mesalliance.

Mr. YAN PRON LEE, of Canton, China, now studying at Yale coilege, recently lectured in Boston on "Chinese Women; Their Social Condition."

James Tennant, "leopards have a strange fancy for the flesh of small strange fancy for the flesh of small-pox victims, the specific odor of the disease seeming to strongly attract them."

tions from many sovereigns, but none from Queen Victoria, the king of Spain, the king of Portugal, the king of Denmark, nor the king of the

pocket as a preventive of rheumatic low flattery.
"I have come to your town," said than is the alert and active-brained autocrat."

MR. ELLIOTT ZABBISKY, of Westchester county, New York, known also as Count Zborowski, on one occasion jumped his horse over thirty-seven and a half feet of water, from bank to bank; and Mr. Frederick Gebhard has rant. six feet and a half.

LEOPOLD IL, the present king of the Belgians, rarely drinks wine; he neither smokes nor snuffs; he detests gloves, hunting, and physical exercises. He which I had tound in his articles; yet, hunting, and physical exercises. He can not swim, but not the less remains for hours in the sea at Ostend. He has a weakness for horses, and those the queen trains for him. The king hates music. Every morning he arranges with the cook the bill of fare. ranges with the cook the bill of fare. generally composed of thirteen dishes.

PRESTAN, the Panama insurgent Priestan, the Panama insurgent become insane?" become insane?" leader, is a man with a big, high fore"I don't know," I replied. "Perleader, is a man with a big, night forchead, waving, turbulent, curly, black hair, a tufty mustache, big, wild eyes, and a mottled light chocolate complexion. He sat for his photograph in an ill-fitting suit of dark cloth, a standing collar with the ends far apart, and a confeasily knotted necktie. His expenses of inequal bulls and social missions.

down at length beside one of the foun-tain grass plats, and began to distrib"It is strange to me that all writers "It is strange to me that all writers ute the skates in pairs to the eager children. They fitted them on in a twinkling, and the philosopher sat and watched the youngsters skate on the

When Bernadotte, who was made king of Sweden by Napoleon I., was stricken down with apoplexy, the attendant phisicians ordered blood-let fools. Circumstances make wise men, rations. But the king would not permit it. He withdrew his arm by a quiet physical for a humorist. By the way, movement, and died in a few minutes afterward. The autopsy furnished the solution for the strange action of the king. On Bernadotte's arm the words pose. "Vive la republique" were found tatday a legitimate ruler, and is cordially received by the most conservative

THE Bartholdi statue, which is constructed of sheet copper, has inside it a very strong framework of wrought iron, consisting of four large angular pillars braced with iron from bottom to top. This iron structure is to come from France with the statue, and weighs about 120 tons-much more, in fact, than the statue itself. This iron framework will rest upon and be attached to two strong steel girders placed on the top of the pedestal, and these two girders will have two others directly under them at right angles. About sixty feet below the top of the pedestal there will be two other pairs of steel girders, which will be connected with those on top by steel eyebars, so that the girders which support the weight of the statue and its framework will be anchored to the masonry and held securely by the weight of the pedestal itself. The weight of the steel system will be 150

FIGURES that are both big and interesting are found in comparing the passenger traffic of the London under ground and the New York elevated railway systems. The amount of patronage bestowed and the enormo growth of this patronage may be fairly taken as the measure of public appre-ciation. In 1879 a total of 91,420,178 persons made use of the London underground lines, while in 1884 the number had increased to 114,447,514; during the corresponding five years the New York elevated railroads showed an increase from 46,045,181 to 96, 702,620. While London still remains a good distance ahead in the grand totals, as it does in population, the ratio of increase was largely in favor of the American metropolis; in other words, while the underground showed an increase of 23,027,336 in five years, the elevated has extended its figures by 50,657,439, at which rate it will not take New York long to catch up with

### MAY AND JUNE.

Who shall say that May is sweetest Or the reval June completest! Lilles crowned the May-Queen fair, June has roses in her hair. May's white drifts of apple-blooms. Dripping were with Love's perfumes, June has honey-hearted clover. That the bees kies o'er and over.

Who shall say that May is awcetest Or the royal June completest! May blew bird-songs from her mouth, June has joy-winds of the south. —Harriet Smead, in The Current.

A LOW, SWEET VOICE.

CHAPTER 1.
"Is this Mr. Rufus Harley?"
"Yes, sir," I replied, turning and beholding a well-dressed gentleman.
"I am Anderson Gray," said he, ex-

Mn. Yan Phon Lee, of Canton, hina, now studying at Yale college, cently lectured in Boston on "Chinse Women: Their Social Condition."

"In Ceylon, at least," says Sir fames Tennant, "leopards have a fames Tennant, "leopards have a humorist. It was a great surprise to supply the studying and that my reputation

Ox his recent birthday celebration,
Prince Bismarck received congratulaVour humor has a subdued refinement of realism. Its very lack of hilarity commends it to the readers of good literature." literature.

I bowed my acknowledgements. I was not flattered. Macaulay, speak-ing of the peculiar character of Charles the Second, said that to be be-It is denied that "Oliver Wendell low flattery was quite as possible as to be above flattery. Perhaps I was be-

pains." On the contrary, "no man on top of the Boston soil is several minutes, "for the purpose of freer from superstitions and delusions yo'y climate has reconfinended itself to me. Here I shall continue my mag-azine work. You are not a married man, I believe?"

ian, I believe?"
"I am a bachelor," I replied.
"So am I. Where do you board?"
"I have a room up on Magnolia treet. I take my meals at a restan-

"If not in any way objectionable, I recently been astonishing the London-ers by jumping his horse a height of six feet and a half.

would like to share your room."

"Instead of being objectionable, Mr. Gray, I shall regard it as a companionthle acquisition.
"Thank you."

a carelessly knotted necktie. His expression is reckless, and the lower part of the face is weak.

Let follow of lingual bulls and social missieps, exhibits a strength of sanity which other people cannot hope to imitate. The humorist does not kill himpart of the face is weak.

George Francis Train still haunts Madison square, in New York, talking only with children. The other day he came with a lot of roller-skates, sat came with a lot of roller-skates, sat lot of roller-s

asphalt walks. When they were tired the very fact that keeps men from fallthey took the skates off, and brought them back with a vote of thanks.

WHEN Bernadotte, who was made are born?"

"To be natural is difficult; to be unnatural is easy. Do you know that humorists are born?"

the magazine people are crowding me. They want more of my stuff. Do you

know why? Because it is good matter, I sup-

No, because it is senseless matter. tooed. His nephew, King Oscar, is to. An article can be so senseless that it possesses interest for sensible men. Sense is apparent and consequently it is common. The thinkers must have mething to puzzle them. "Gray, you are a strange man."

CHAPTER III. Gray was well paid for his work. He had a learned way of saying things that I could not understand. He said that the magazine editors were easily puzzled, hence their appreciation of

One day I was walking along the hall, nearing my room, I heard Gray and a woman talking to each other, but when I entered the room, I found

Gray alone.
"Did I hear a woman's voice?" He looked up in a surprised way, "I don't know," he said, "I have seen Two days afterward I again heard

the woman's voice. She was imploring him to love her.
"My dear husband," she said, "yo

who w that I worship you. Why will you not love me?"
"I do love you," he replied.
I knocked on the door.

"Come in," said Gray.

"Come in," said Gray.

Lentered. No one but Gray was to
be seen. There was no closet, no hiding place in the room. "Gray, 1 am that I heard a woman's voice. "My dear humorist, men of your class are constantly hearing strange

Several evenings later, I lay on my bed. Gray came into my room. I had not lighted a lamp and the room was dark. I was half asleep when he endark. I was half asleep when he en-tered and I did not speak. I heard

"Manette," he called. "Manette," he called.
"Yes," replied a low, sweet voice.
"How long have you been here?"
"During the entire evening."
"Sit by me. You are a lovely creative, Manette. Your hair is as soft

and fleecy as a summer's haze."

I struck a match. Gray sat in a rocking chair. Near him a low stool had been drawn. I could see no

woman.

"Hello, you are early," said Gray.

"Yes, I wasn't feeling very well
Say, don't! hear a woman's voic st now?"
"I don't know."
"I think that I did."

"Did you ever hear the story of-" "Never mind the story of any one, Gray. I would like to receive an ex-planation. I have, on several occa-sions, heard a woman's voice in this

# The woman was addressing

you."
"My dear fellow," he replied, "you are certainly very strange. I did not think that humorists were given to such odd fancies." "Gray, I do not indulge odd fancies.

"A practical man, my dear Har-ley?"

"Yes, a practical man."
"My dear Harley, you wrote an article last week, describing the embarrassment of a young man who attended a marriage ceremony.

"Well, now, do you think that a practical man would write such an ar-

To tell you the truth, Gray, I don't think that he would."

"Well, then, don't call yourself a practical man. Have you read my Echo of the Soul'?"

"Yes."
"What do you think of it?" "It is a curious piece of work."

CHAPTER VI. I was sitting in my room one day when I heard Gray ascending the stairs. I had been so perplexed by the woman's voice that I was determined upon making an investigation. I crawled under the bed. Gray entered and sat down. He took up π book and beto read. Peeping out, I watched The book, after awhile, fell upon his lap. His face assumed a strange expression. His eyes, half closed, looked like the eyes of a dead

an. "Manette," he said, "do you not think I am a long time com-

Yes," replied a low, sweet voice. Tes, replied a low, sweet voice. I looked eagerly but could see no one. I am not superstitions, but I trembled violently. Listlessly, his head sank upon his breast. I could see his lips, When he spoke, his lips moved. When the low, sweet voice spoke, his his moved.

lived in Charlotte county, this folia-lived in Charlotte county, which was a long way off in those days. My rela-tionship with him, you see, is very re-mote, and yet he is the only relative I have living. I have outlived all my relatives and friends, and I am alone! Alone, and in nucerts! lips moved.

He was speaking for himself and he was speaking for the woman. I crawled out from under the bed.

"Gray!" I exclaimed. Alone, and in poverty! eO yes, I knew Jefferson very well. His place was called Poplar Forest, lo-

"What's the matter, Harley?"
"Who is Manette?"
He sprang to his feet and clasped his hands. His face were a look of agony.
"I must go," said he.

CHAPTER V.

I did not again mention the name to I found in Gray that strangeness which I had found in his articles; yet, he was an agreeable companion, regardless of the fact that there was not, in his mental constitution, a single line of humor. He was not inclined toward the gloomy, yet, he said nothing that in the least suggested the humorous.

"Harley," he one day said to me, "did you never know a humorist to become insane?"

"I don't know," I replied, "Perham than I found a folded paper. I copy the contents:

I copy the contents:
"My Dear Harley. I am dead. Oh. I am a humorist, you see. It is said that humorist must be true to life. Can it not as well be true to death? You will no doubt ask yourself—it would be useless to ask me—why this tragedy was committed. It could not be avoided, my dear Harley. During many years I have been instane. My be avoided, my dear Harrey. During many years I have been insane. My wife, a beautiful woman, left me because I was erazy. Ah, poor girl, she died in a med-house. Her name was Manette. Her hair was light and fleecy. I can see it now. Whenever I close my eyes, she comes to me. Manette. Her hair was light and fleeey. I can see it now. Whenever I close my eyes, she comes to me. How earnestly she implores me to come to her. Had I been a humorist i should not have committed this deed. Humorists never do things which they should perform. All humorist should kill themselves, but they do not. I laugh when I think of how I have deceived the magazines. They called me a philosopher, but I was a foot. I stand and they thought me wise.

Several nights ago, while I was sitting in my room, I heard a low, sweet

was a bachelor, whom we called the duke of Boanoke, and paid his ad-dresses to a young lady of our town named Clarissa Gilmore, sister-in-law of the hotel-keeper. He proposed to her, but she told him she would like to own the duke's money, but believed she preferred not to take the duke. She was a very beautiful girl. His black hair had turned gray then. He had few ardent friends; he was so ar-recant, and wanted to govern every. as fleecy as a summer's haze? "
"Yes, angel," replied a man's voice.
I looked in every corner but could see

### nothing .- Arkansaw Traveler. The Reil Rebellion.

The most explicit and complete statement of the origin of Riel's rebellion in Canada yet seen is furnished the Piencer Press by a correspondent and thus summarized by that paper: All the dominion territory to the

All the dominion territory to the north of us was once ruled by the Hudson Bay Company, which temper-Hudson Bay Company, which tempered its iron despotism with exact and absolute justice. It ruled Indians and half-breeds severly, but it never broke faith with them. And they in turn knew it for their master and obeyed it. When the Hudson Bay Company sold When the Hudson Bay Company sold out, part of the consideration was in lands, for which the best have of course been selected, and which will equality of course be held until their value is enhanced. This is the first grievance of the settler. It is intensified by the greduity grant made to fied by the exclusive grant made to the Canadian Pacific railway, and the corresponding restrictions upon settle-ment. Then the Northwest half-breeds and employes of the Hudson Bay comand employes of the Hudson Bay com-pany began to get anxious about the lands which were promised them by the company, by the dominion govern-ment, by the province of Manitoba, by the Canadian Pacific, and by every-body else who could give a promise. As frequently related, they took up claims for the most part along the streams in the Northwest provinces, in long, narrow strips running back in long, narrow strips runni from the water's edge. It is these settlements that the war is now raging. The Canadian Pacific first surveyed and located through the district of Prince Albert. When many settlers had located there on this acdistrict of Prince Albert. count, the route was changed to one some hundred miles farther south, and here was a new element of dis-Finally when the domin content. Finally when the content made its land surveys it disregarded wholly the old half breed ellotments, laid out the land into the usual sections, and when the half-breeds came to file and prove up their claims they the content when the section is the content of the cont

Senator Edmunds is an admirer of blooded

helped to invigorate both mind and body, and to develop in them those high qualities for which they are just-ly distinguished. tions, and when the half-breeds came to file and prove up their claims they found them cut up, and, if desirable, usually in possession of somebody else. It is an ugly and consistent story of broken faith and unredeemed promises To sum up: the longevity of the Jow is an acknowledged fact. In his sur-To sum up: the longevity of the Jow is an acknowledged fact. In his surroundings he is on a par with his Christian neighbor. If the locality in which he dwells is unhealthy he also suffers, but to a less degree. If the climate is ungenial, its influence tells on him, too, but with less injurious effect. His vigorous health enables him to resist the onset of disease to which others succumb. These advantages are for the most part owing to since the Hudson Bay Company relin-quished its control. And the men, driven to resistance by such criminal disregard of their rights, are the men who, under Riel, are now waging a balf savage warfare that may grow tages are for the most part owing to his food, his temperate liabits, and the care taken of him in sickness and poverty. No doubt be is specially fortunate in inheriting a constitution According to Sona'or Vance's own statement his wife is suffering from "a regular old-fashioned ten-commondment cold."

His meat is drained of blood, so that OLD PEOPER. A Kentucky Woman Who Knew Washington A Kentucky Weman Who Knew Washington Jefferson, Randolph, and Jackson. The Cincinnoti Post publishes a pic-ture of and an interview with Mrs. Charlotte Robinson, nearly 100 years old, living in Covineton. She says: "I was born at Liberty, the county seat of Bedford county, Va., twenty-fixe miles from Lynchurg. Our fam-

by that means morbid germs are not likely to be conveyed into his system. It is also most carefully inspected so as to prevent the consumption of what is unsound, hence his comparative immunity from scrofulous and inher-

culous forms of discuse.

The biblo is regarded by some scientists as an old-fashioned book; scientists as an old handler of the control of the five miles from Lynchburg. Our famlly name was Callery. We were of Scotch descent, and our name original-ly was spelled Carfrie. I remember my gran ifather commenting upon the new name that the people had given us, and which in our time we gave ourus, and which in our time we gate ourselves. My father was in good circumstances and a captain in the war.
Did I eyer see Gen. Washington? O
ves, when I was a child. I remember
how he happened to be at our house.
He and my father were well acquainted, and after the war they went together to New York, and there bought preserved sanitary rules, the habitual observance of which by the Jew, from generation to generation, has made him superior to all other races in respect of health and longevity,—Leisure Hone.

No Novelties in Ecuador, According to the Central and South Gen. Washington returned from Washington city on one occasion his colored boy, then grown to be a man, had disappeared. He learned that the boy had come to our place in Bedford county to see his brother, and so he came after him. I was only a child then, but I remember that he was very fond of children, for he cook me on his knee, and tossed me and made much of me. My father died while still I was a child, and while at Marion college I married my cousin. Tubal Early, my mother's brother's son. My husband was cousin to Gen. Jubal Early, my mother's brother's son. My husband was cousin to Gen. Jubal Early's mother. She admired my husband very much, and named her son, the general, after him, but by some mistake made in the pronunciation or spelling he was named Jubal, instead of Tubal, as intended. I never saw tien. Early. His folks lived in Charlotte county, which was along very off in those days. My rela-American commissioners one of the hardest problems the merchants of this country who have trade relations be-low the equator, find, is the difference in the fashions. While here each sea-son must have its novelty, there the son must have its novelly, there the correct thing is what long-established usage repeals from year to year. Mr. R. H. Hoadley, who, as he expressed it, buys in the United States on commission for South American merchants everything from a cambric needle to a steam engine, illustrated this eccentricity of the trade quite forcility.

The demand in Ecuador and neighboring countries for cotton goods of American manufacture writes a wash-

American manufacture writes a was ington correspondent to the St. Louis tilobe-Democrat, was under considera-tion, and Mr. Hoadley was asked if large quantities were shipped there.
"No large quantities," he replied,
shut we send some dry goods out

there all the time."

"Is it increasing?"

"It is increasing very well within the last few years. The trouble with cotton goods was that your manufacturers had as much demand; for their products as they could make goods to supply; therefore they did not try to cultivate the foreign demand; and when we would go up to the manufacturers and want a lot of cotton they would say; "The price is too much." there all the time. would say: 'The price is too much.'
We would say, we want them packed
in 100 pound puckages.' They would
reply, 'We can not do that; we will
send you a case.' But we can not
ship in cases, we must ship in 100pound packages, to be transported into
the letters on mules.' Our only rehe interior on mules. source then was to have them packed ourselves, by a packer, and that added to the expense. Then the fashious here are so constantly changing, and at there they are not. The peothose countries want the same pattern to-day that they had twenty years ago, me sections they want them

who, you know, was also my uncle. My uncle thought much of Mr. Jeffer-son; indeed, he thought just such an-other man never lived. I was a young

girl, and my uncle's pet. Almost on every occasion when he went to visit Mr. Jefferson be would call for little Charlotte (I was small of stature) and

have me scated on the horse behind him. You know nearly every body traveled on horseback in those days. I was, therefore, frequently at Mr.

rogant, and wanted to govern every-body. There was always a grand ball when he visited our town. "Yes, I have seen Gen. Jackson—

at my mother's house after the battle of New Orleans. Her father's brother married the sister of Gen. Jackson's

wife. Her family name was Donelson.

tion. Jackson's wife had a former hus-band named Roberts. My cousin, Bishop Early, my husband's brother,

was the last of my immediate relatives.

mother, and myself came to Cine

nati. We had considerable means,

and came to Covington, where I mar-ried a second husband, Mr. Robinson.

and there I have lived ever since, until

In enumerating the causes which have made the Jewish people so strong and vigorous, particular mention must be made of their observance of the Sabbath. This Jan were very life.

Sabbath. This day was appointed for the double purpose of securing a set portion of time for the worship of God and affording rest to the body wearied

and allording rest to the body weather with its six days' labors. Obedience to this primoval law is held by the Jews to be as strictly binding on them as any other religious obligation. In Christian countries where the Sunday is kept sacred or observed as a holiday, another day of rest in addition to their ways Schbath is obtained. Hous forti-

own Sabbath is obtained, thus forti

fying them against the crushing toil and nervous strain of modern life. The loss accruing from this enforced ab-stinence from business worries is more

than counterbalanced by the gain in acrve power with which periodical

ment is compensated. This is doubt-iess one of the factors which have

and he died about ten years ago. "In the year 1855 my husbane

l lost both my mother and hy

my house was burned last fall.

mother's house after the battle

"How about the length of the

traveled on horseback in those days. I was, therefore, frequently at Mr. Jefferson's house while he lived at Poplar Forest. Afterward he moved to Monticello, and I saw him very seldom. Mr. Jefferson was a very sociable man, and homely, I thought, with his florid complexion and sandy, bushy hair. He had no family then. He and his wife had separated, and he was living alone. I don't think they ever came together again.

"There was John Randolph of Roanole. I have seen him very often. "That has been another point. Our manifecturors make a piece of cloth of forty-one, forty-two, or forty-three noke. I have seen him very often, and knew him very well. He was a little man, with dark complexion, and yards and we have to pay for the piece by the yard. In England they will make them up in pieces of exactly twenty yards or thirty yards, and little man, with dark complexion, and had Indian blood in his veins. He prided himself on being a descendant of Pocahontas, and was very eccentric. He frequently came to our town with his great nack of hounds tohunt. He would organize a great company of ladies and gentlemen to go on the mountains. He bought (you know he was very righ) the Peaks of Otter. then they will cut them up and make then into smaller pieces of ten yards. Our manufacturers would not bother with that; they can sell it at home

without all that trouble."
"How about the width."
"The width is the same as the English width. But those people get as-customed to certain prints, to certain qualities, and they won't have any-

And certain lengths?"

"Yes, sir." The Chairman—There is the same rasen with them as exists with all simple people; they have confidence in a thing they have known for a long time, and if there is any change of any kind in it they are not entirely

satisfied.

Mr. Headley—To show you how ridiculous the thing becomes, we were in the habit for years of shipping out what we called "soft tailow caudles," dips. The only purpose for which they were used was to grease the niggers' heads; a nigger would step in to the store and buy one of these dips, and then go out and rub it over his head. That is all they were used for. Well, we bought these candles for years from one manufacturer, and they always had on the boxes a yellow label, giving the manufacturer's name in Spanish, and all about it Finally he got out of labels, and he had a new baten made, and he the color and had the labels made blue. Our next shipment went out with blue labels, and every single lot was thrown our hands, and they said as the mer, and sent out there and pasted boxes, and then they were sold. What country was this you speak

On the coast of Columbia." 'Is that true of all those peopl down

"Very largely; they want to-day what they had years ago."

Kiss Me Good-bye, Dear. That is the phrase heard in the hall way of many a home as the man of the house is hurring away to exchange daily labor for daily bread in the mar of commerce. Sometimes it is the wife who says it, sometimes infant lips prattle the caressing word, sweet flower face for the kiss that its warm sunshine of life, and the strong man waits a moment to clasp his treasure, and is gone; and all day he wonders at the peace of his heart; at the nerve with which he meets business losses, or bears business crosses. The wife's kiss did it, and

position, or luck, that makes our happiness, but the influence we bear with us from the presence of those we love. Kiss me good-bye! O lips that have said it for the last time! would you ever ask again in those pleading tones for the kiss so tardily given? Would we not remember that the relation the flower bears to the universe is as carefully provided for as that of the brightfully provided for as that of the brightest star; that the little action of a lov-ing heart goes side by side with the deed of heroic worth; that love is the dew of life; that the parting of a day may be the parting of a lifetime.

"How many go forth in the morning That never come home at night! And hearts have broken For kind words spoken That sorrow can ne'er set right."

Many tears have been shed over kisses—over those "dear, remembered kisses after death." Kiss your child-ren, man of business, before you leave home; kiss the mother of your children. and then go about your day's wor with a "thank God" in your soul tha

A Country Which Had Slavery Until 1793-The Days of No Stoves—The Old-Fashion-ed Fireplace-Baking in the Ashes-Lecks as Food—Popular Belief in

Witchcraft.

In a former letter, writes a corre-spondent to The Toronto Globe, I brief-ly spoke of slavery as once existing in Ontario. Many persons who have not ooked into the history of our country looked into the history of our country closely have been almost disposed to doubt my statement. The subject is so interesting that I will speak more fully on the point. Great Britain abol-ished slavery in the British West In-dies as late as 1833, and paid £25,000,-000 for the slaves to their owners. It Just think what a fearful cost of treas-States were called upon in the late war to stand, in order to rid their country of slavery. Had they abolish-ed slavery at the time our forefathers did, no doubt the great war of the re-bellion would have been averted, and besides, in 1725, when we abolished slavery, they could not have had very many slaves at the most, and even if they were paid for they would not have cost anything like so great a sum as Great Britain paid for her West India

Then I maintain that our forefathers in Upper Canada in 1793 were far in advance in public spirit and true phi-lanthropy of our American cousins, for we do not find that the Americans at this time made any great agitation to ris their country of the curse of slave-ry. If there were no other fact to be id of in our early history or proud of our country, this act of our fore-fathers is one in which we can justly take pride and makes us more fervently prize our peerless Upper Canada. Not wishing to be too elaborate on this subject, yet I feel that I must insurject, yet I feet that I must in-sert the act abolishing slavery in full. In July, 1793, the first Parliament of Upper Canada, at its full session, called together at Nigarra by Lieut, Gov. John Gesses Sim. John Graves Sinicoe, passed an act as

on person shall obtain a license for the importation of any negro or other person who shall come or be brought into this province after the passing of this act, to be subject to the condition of a daye; nor shall any voluntary contract of service be binding for a longer term

Sec. 2. This clause enables the present owners of slaves in their posses-sion to retain them or bind out their children until they attain the age of

If years, Sec. 3. And in order to prevent the continuance of shavery in this province the children that shall be born of female shaves after the passing of this act to remain in the service of the owner of their mother until the age of 25 years, when they shall be discharged.

he born of such children during their asserted that the sick man speedily servitude or after, such i-suc shall be got well, and was never again beentitled to all the rights of free-born witched by the witch in question, nor

By this simple act of our first parliament our country was effectually rid of this pest without shedding a drop of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar in money. All hence to come whole tale. of blood or the expenditure of a single dollar in money. All henor to our forefathers and a thrice for our banner free province. Our forefathers at this time and long after had no stoves in their log-houses. All cooking as well as heating was done by the fire-place. A crane swung on hinges into this great fireplace, which could be place. A crane swung on binges into this great fireplace, which could be place as the same of swung out from the fire at pleasure.
Attached to this crane was an iron
having notches therein, and fitting this pendant iron rod was anrted into the notches on the first mentioned iron. By this means the lower iron could be raised or lowered. Now, c hanging a pot on the lower end of shorier iron rod it could be raise heir first cooking in The corn cake, or wheaten cake, when ey had it, was baked in the ashes, id wonderfully sweet old persons ought it. The fact that it was covwith some loose ashes did not de tract from its sweetness; these were soon brushed away, leaving the tooth-

oon brushed away, one cake within.

The first improvement in the culinary art of our forefathers came the bake-oven. These were tin trays, as on one side. They were, open on one side. They ould be set before the fireplace, with would be set before the fireplace, with the open side fronting the fire. Thus the rays of heat would be collected, and in a measure confined within the oven, and the bread or cakes within were soon nicely browned and baked. t was considered an immense stride our forefathers when they got these by our foretathers when they got these bake-overs, and for years they did not aspire to anything better.

Ovens out of doors were built by some of stone. Such were conical in shape and open in the center. An immense fire would be built in this surface year and when burnt to real.

utdoor oven and, when burst to real

outdoor oven and, when burnt to teat live coals, would be all drawn out. Its stones would thus be thoroughly heat-ed. Into the cavity in which the fire had been the bread would be inserted and the door stopped up. Enough la-tent heat would remain in the stones to thoroughly bake at least two batches of bread. But this was done at a fearful waste of wood, which, of course, was of no account at that time. The advent of stoves changed all that, and now a fireplace of wood in an On-tario home is more a luxury than a necessity, and but few are to be found. Wild leeks were then used as an ar-ticle of food. ticle of food. As soon as the snows disappeared in the spring they would be found in abundance in the forests, and were gathered as the first spring vegetable. Their unsavory smell, or that imparted to the breath of the eater thereof, seemed to be no bar to their use. When all partook of the leek not one could detect the odor the other. Likewise the cowslip from the other. Likewise the cowsip a little later in the season, which grow in shallow pends, furnished a diet of greens to our forefathers. To show how difficult it was at this early day for the poor settlers to obtain money, I will relate an anecdote of about 1807. Levi Annis, whom I spoke of in a for Levi Annis, whom I spoke of in a for-mer letter, was living at this time with his father in the county of Durham. During the summer and fall of 1806 they had chopped and burned a fallow of thirty-one acres, which they had sowed to fall wheat. As a preparation for sowing the land was not plowed at all, but was loose and leafy and shy from the burning. The wheat

stumps. It was covered by hitching a yoke of oxen to the butt end of a small tree, with the branches left hanging thereto. The oxen draw this thereto. The oxen drew this wo as and over the fallow among the stumps and over the fallow among the stumps and thus covered the wheat. This was called bushing in and was the first har-row used by our forefathers among the stumps. However, the fallow upon which the wheat was so bushed in pro duced as fine a crop of fall wheat as ever grew, falling not much below thirty bushels per acre. Now this thirty bushels per acre. Now this wheat could be exchanged for store groods at will, but not for money. Levi Annis, however, took the first load of oco for the slaves to their owners. It is difficult at this time to tell why our forefathers in Ontario were so much in advance of the mother country as well as the United States, for we find that they abolished slaves. taxes, for he must have the money to pay his taxes, but the rest he would take store pay for. The merchant with whom he dealt actually refused to advance the \$5.50. seeing well as the United States, for we find that they abolished slavery from Upper Canada in July, 1793. Of ccurse there were not many slaves in Upper Canada at the time; still there were some, but it seems no compensation was ever paid to the owners for such slaves. Let think wheat a fewful cast of freast control was fewful cast of freast control with whom he deatt actually reliased to advance the \$5.50, saying he could get all the wheat he wanted for goods. The young man had to drive to another merchant and state his deplorable case to him and his urgent need of \$5.50, and that if he would advance him the money he should lave the other merchant and state his depiorable case to him and his urgent need of \$5.50, and that if he would advance him the money he should have the whole crop of thirty-one neres. Finally, the second merchant took pity upon the young man in his dilenma and advanced the money. Thus it was with the utmost difficulty that he could get \$5.50 in cash out of the thirty-one acres of wheat. This shows us to-day how difficult it.

This shows us to-day how difficult it

was for our forefathers to get money. Since the early American colonists burnt witches at Salem, their descendants, who came to upper Canada as U.
E. lovalists, brought the belief of
witcheraft with them, and many of
them who came here about 1800 and before really did believe in witches.

I have heard my forefathers relate a witch story in all seriousness which I think worth repeating, as showing to us that the New England people who burned witches were really sincere in the bullet. About 1800 a settler in the the belief About 1800 a settler in the spring of the year did not enjoy very good health. Nothing serious seemed to be the matter with him, only a general want of inertia or a general seedby consulting his nearest neighbor. The neighbor upon being told his syntoms, at once pronounced him be-witched. An old woman in the local-

ity was at once picked out as the be-witcher. Now for the remedy to break the spell of the witchery. A ball must be made of silver, and they melted a silver coin and made a rifle ball of it. An image of dough must be made to as closely resemble the supposed witch as possible, and it was made. Just as the sun rose the bewitched must fire at it with his rifle and the silver ball, and the dough image was set upon a top rail of the fence, and as the sun rose he fired and just grazed the shoulder of the dough image. In about au hour the old witch came to the house in great haste, and wanted to borrow some article. Were they to lend her the article desired the spell would come on again, but refusing, the spell was broken; of course, like sensible men, they did not lend the article. Even they went on to say further that the witch was hit and wounded slight-ly on the shoulder, where the dough image was struck by the silver ball. image was struck by the silver ball.
Provided, that in case any issue shall. However, be that as it may, the

met day after day -in the morning, in the afternoon, and in the evening until late at night. Our tent was built for late at night. Our tent was oun for permanent quarters. In one end we made a door eighteen inches wide by three feet high. On the opposite side was a fireplace built outside of small sticks, like stonework, and covered inside with clay mortar.

The boys, as usual, were at their last, look a friend into my countries.

cards. I took a friend into my coun-sels, we procured a shell which had blown the load out without bursting. We fastened into this shell a long fuse. I then told my friend to go away sound like the booming of distant car non. "Hark!" said one; "d'you hear that? That's from Lee's battery on We may have other bu the left.

the left. We may have other business than card-playing by daylight."

Just then "boom!" went the old dry-goods box, and instantly I dropped the shell, with the burning fuse, down the chiuney. The shell fell upon the fire and rolled under the blink on which the boys were sitting. "Tch-tch-tch-" went the burning fuse. The loys thought it a message direct from Lee's battery. Two tried to jump through the door at the same time, and blocked up the narrow door so that neither was able to get out. A so that neither was able to get out. A full evacuation of the tent was finally effected and a retreat made—not, however, in good order. No one was kill-ed, but the boys waited behind distant trees for more than thirty mortal minutes momentarily expecting to see the tent blown to atoms. After a while these heroes came together, and in the council of war they held on the field of fright it was decided that they had been the victims of fraud. was no more card-playing in my tent.

— Wellsboro Agitator.

Muscles and Brains. One of the strongest arguments that can be brought to bear against the present ascendancy of the athletics in our colleges is their damaging effect upon the studies of the men making upon the studies of the men making up the teams. In the college offices the other day the register kindly showed the records of the university base-ball nines of 1881 to 1884, inclusive. The nine of '81 had an average rank of 76 in a class of 100. The nine of '82 averaged 53. The place of the college of the class of 100. nine of '82 averaged 53. The nine of '83 averaged 52, while the nine of '84 averaged 54. With the exception of '81, each nine contained two or three men of high standing, whose record showed that a man can study and play ball as well. Each nine showed also two or three men standing in the dle of the class. Finally each nine contained several professional bailplayers with whom every examination players with whom every examination must have been in the nature of a lottery. Upon the whole, however, the figures were higher than we expected, and were encouraging to one who believes that running bases does not unkt a man for intellectual work. One of the first drives of a captain is to look after first duties of a captain is to look after the college standing of the men under his charge. A f w teams in good standhis charge. A f w teams in good stand-ing will silence the critics of college athletics.—*Princetonica*.

# FACT AND FANCY.

Raielgh, N. C., has fourteen white churches and ten colored. Guests worth \$250,000,000 were at

the San Marco hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., one day last week.

One of the curiosities of the New Orleans expessition is a pair of tressers which had been worn for more than A harpoon or the pattern made over

forty years ago was taken from a whale caught near Coes bay, on the Pactic coast, recently.

Of the eighty-one wholesale liquor-dealers in Nashville, Tenn., sixty-eight are church members. The rest may be presumed to constitute a thirteen During the past two or three months

between therty and forty Chinese boys have been sent from San Francis-co to China by their parents to be edu-The female chimpanzee at the Phila-

delphia zoological garden has begun to shed her teeth exactly in the same manuer as the human child at the On the southern front of the white house at Washington, quining is the principal food of those on night duty, and the watchman learn to like it as a

Francis Turner is the name of an old and impecunious seaman who re-cently started oil from San Francisco behind a wheelbarrow, which he pro-poses to trundle to Baltimore, his

A writer from Fiji asserts that when flocks of tern and other fowls rest up-on the sea the water becomes smooth, an effect which he ascribes to oil emu-

ted by the birds. A tame squirrel, released from cap-ticity by a Cape May county, New Jer-sey, family while moving, came back when the household returned after an

disence of six months. An undertaker of Tueson, Arizona, has held the embajmed budy of a man since 1882 as collateral for the cost of the operation, which his relatives in the east refuse to pay.

The average maple-sugar crop of Vermont, is in the neighborhood of twelve million pounds, but this year it will exceed that amount. The Green mountain state produces one-third of the maple-sugar crop of the country.

The specks of beads which float be-

The specks of bends which float be-fore the eyes are due to slight defects in their tissues and fluids. They are generally present to some extent in all eyes, and are not necessarily a symptom of disease. It appears from the Cornell university register for 1881-85 that the 'li-brary of that institution contains about 51,230 volumes and 15,000 pam-

phiets, and receives additions now at the rate of about 5,000 volumes annu-ally. The library has a fund, not yet There is so little demand now for the famous sea island cotton of South Carolina that few planters have sold their last year's crop. It was formerly used to adulterate silk, but the demand has ceased without any apparent reason, except that by means of improved machinery, ordinary cotton may be used for thread and other purposes as

well as the long staple. A harvest was reaped recently by a peddler in Marietta, Ga., who painted the plumage of a number of birds and disposed of them like hot cakes and at very fancy prices to unsuspecting buy-ers. The fraud was finally discovered, however, by one of his purchasers, who dipped one of the bird's feathers in water, when its beautiful that dis-

appeared.
A writer in an English journal says that anyone may be cared of stammer-ing by simply making an audible note on expiration before each word. Stammerers can sing as easily as other per-sons. Jacky Broster, of Chester, who made a large fortune by curing stam-mering, simply made his pupils say "her" before each word beginning. with a consonant.

county, Maine, a brick manufacturer, it he produced from his pocke nished brick inscribed "Goo cents—Nathaniel Kimball," cents—Nathaniel Kipiball," and a pumpkin-seed marked "Good for 5 cents—N. Kimball. This currency was accepted. The brick is still in existence, and Kimball is ready to redeem it, but the present owner, who paid \$1.25 for it, will not sell it.

The editor of a Buffalo newspaper recently asked the subscribers to name the ten most important inventions of all time. More than eight hundred inventions receiving the most votes steam engine, cotton gin, telephone, mariner's compass, gunpowder, sew-ing machine, telescope, and protogra-Twenty-one votes were in favor of the steamboat, six for paper, two for timepieces, and only one for the

The attention of photographers has lately been called to an ingenious device known as the air brush. A lit-tle holder is charged with India lak, tle holder is charged with India 168, and by a bellows operates with a foot pedal after the manner of a sewing-machine, the fluid is blown upon a faintly-outlined portrait, the result giving a picture superior in many respects to the best orayon drawing. A life-size portrait may, according to this method, be produced in a few hours, who was formerly by the use of hours, whereas formerly by the use of the stump and pencil as many weeks were required,

As a rule, hens are not noted for their wisdom. There is one in San Francisco, however, that deserves more than passing mention. Her name is not recorded, but her feet is de-scribed at length. Having lost sever-al of her brood of tender chickens by al of her brood of lender chickens by the depredations of some hungry rats, she seems to have laid a plan to catch one of the sly robbers. Feigning in-difference, she waited until one of the rats became bolder than the others, rats became boider than the others, whereupon she pounced upon him, caught him by the back, and carried him to a tubful of water, dropped him into it, where he was drowned.

One-seventh part of the land strface of the earth and one twenty-eighth of the earth and one twenty-nights part of its whole area constitute the dominion of the czar of all the Russias. More than 100,000,000 people call him fatter, and are under his absolute government. In Russia a child is born on an average every eight seconds throughout the year, and a death octhroughout the year, and a death occurs every eleven seconds. At the present rate of increase the population will double in about sixty years. But Russia is very far behind most civilized nations in the care of children and in the preservation of life. Statistics show that 60 per cent of all the children die under the age of 5 years. The average duration of life in Russia is only 26 years.